

National Bee-Keepers' Convention, St. Louis—Sept. 27-30

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

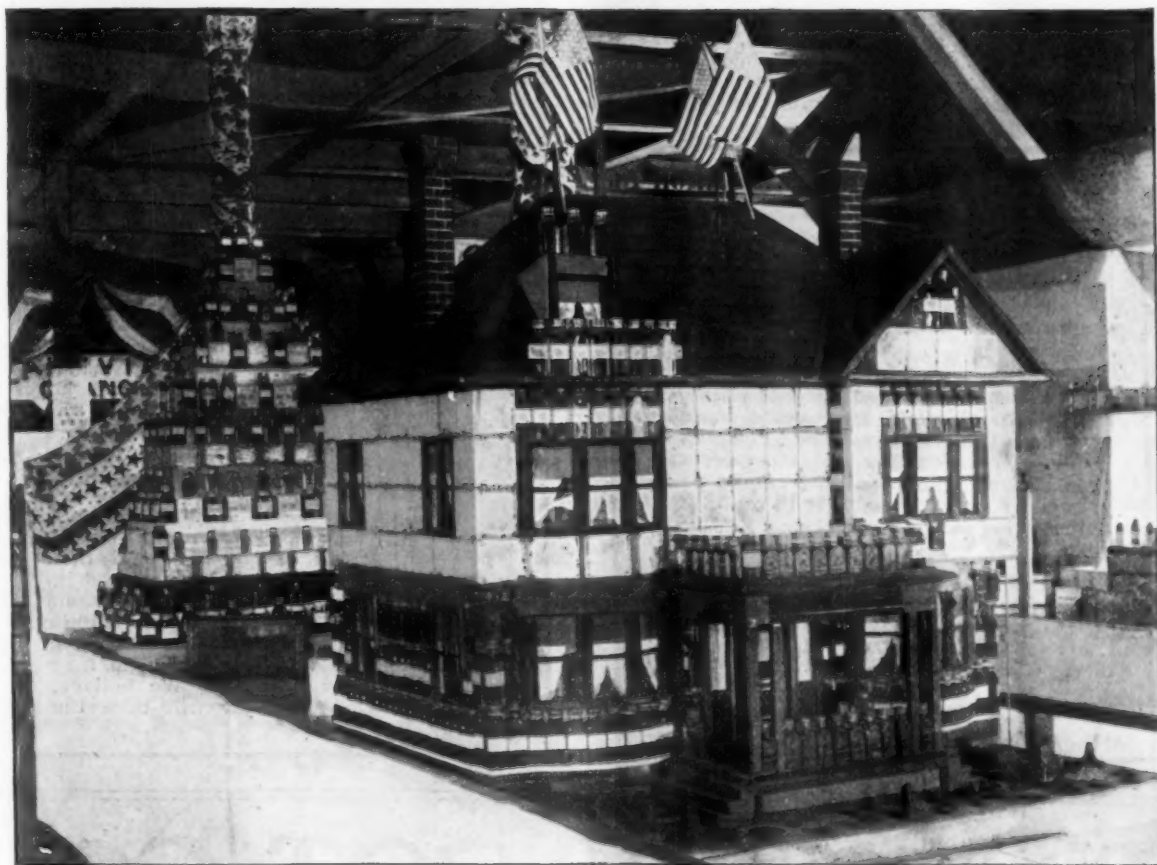
WEEKLY—\$1.00 A YEAR.

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CHICAGO, ILL., SEPT. 8, 1904.

No. 36.



APIARIAN EXHIBIT OF F. I. GRANT, OF SOMERSET CO., MAINE.
ROOF OF BEESWAX SHINGLES, AND SIDES OF SECTIONS OF HONEY.



SPECIAL

THE ROOT CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF BEE CULTURE.

GET A GOOD POSITION.

Our prospectus explains why this course in bee-keeping by mail was begun, the opportunities afforded by it; the demand there is for capable help, etc. Send for prospectus at once, or, better still, avail yourself of following SPECIAL OFFER:

The price of the course is \$25.00, including a full colony of bees. As the readers of the *American Bee Journal* have bees it will not be necessary to supply them; and as we want about a dozen students AT ONCE who have some knowledge of bees, to finish the course by the middle of winter, so we can recommend them for positions in 1905, we will enroll a limited number at once for the full course for \$10.00. This covers the entire series of lessons, personal answers to all inquiries, text-books, etc. Do not wait. The time is short to complete the work, and a limited number only taken at this figure.

EARLY ORDER DISCOUNTS.

ON ORDERS FOR NEXT SEASON'S STOCK

received with cash, at catalog prices, we allow the following discounts:

Orders in Sept., 7 per cent. Orders in Oct., 6 per cent.
" " Nov., 5 per cent. " " Dec., 4 per cent.
" " Jan., 3 per cent. After January no discount.

This applies to all general orders with the following exceptions:

Glass and tin honey-packages of all kinds; scales, books; burlap, rubber stamps, labels, wheelbarrows, lawn-mowers, bushel boxes, bees and queens, and all goods listed in special catalogs and circulars other than our general catalog of bee-keepers' supplies. The discount is intended to apply mainly to hives, frames, foundation, sections, section-holders, separators, fences, shipping-cases, extractors, smokers, and other bee-keepers' requisites too numerous to mention, listed in our catalog before page 26, including pages 28, 35, and 36.

QUEENS.

NOW IS THE TIME TO ORDER QUEENS if you wish to introduce this fall.

RED-CLOVER STRAIN REARED IN OUR YARDS.

Untested queen.....	\$ 1 00
Select untested queen.....	1 25
Tested queen.....	2 00
Select tested queen.....	3 00

Let us book your order now for a breeding queen to be delivered 1905. Our trade in breeding queens has been so heavy that to be sure of your queen you should place your order soon.

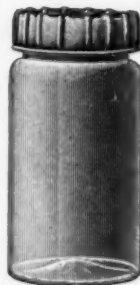
Breeding queen.....	\$ 5 00
Select breeding queens.....	7 50
Extra select breeding queens, 1 year old.....	10 00

We make a specialty of imported queens. If you wish a fine breeding queen get one of these. Introduced now they will be ready for business next year. We furnish them promptly.

IMPORTED QUEENS.

Fair imported queens.....	\$3 00
Best imported queens.....	5 00

SIMPLEX JARS.



We have found a new glass jar for one pound of honey, which we think surpasses any other style we ever offered. It has a glass top which screws on to the glass jar with a rubber gasket between. The joint is on a taper so that, the further you screw the cover on, the tighter it makes the joint. It can be sealed absolutely air-tight; has no metal to rust or corrode. It is about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch higher than the No. 25, which improves its appearance. We sell them at the same price as the No. 25, and have a carload in stock ready to fill orders. We still have some No. 25 in stock for those who may prefer to continue with it. We believe, however, the Simplex jar will take the place of the No. 25.

The A. I. ROOT CO.,

MEDINA, OHIO.

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GEORGE W. YORK, Editor.

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Editorial Comments

Adulterated Beeswax.

In Europe thousands of foundation presses are in use by individual bee-keepers, a chief reason being the difficulty of buying pure foundation. In this country nearly all bee-keepers prefer to buy their foundation, because they can buy it of such excellent quality, and without any thought of adulteration. Now comes, in the Canadian Bee Journal, from Prof. Shutt, Chemist of the Dominion Experimental Farms, a report in which he says:

"In March of this year, however, a request was made by Messrs. Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., for an analysis of certain beeswax they had purchased from the United States, on the ground of suspected adulteration. In the interests of the bee-industry, it was deemed desirable to accede to this request, and the examination was made. The results pointed to the presence of paraffin in all the samples, varying approximately from 25 percent to 29 percent.

"Unlike the adulterated 'foundation' of 1890, these samples possessed a melting point practically identical with that of genuine beeswax, showing that the adulterant must be of the nature or ozokerite of ceresin—the former a naturally-occurring paraffin, and the latter its refined product."

The name of Goold, Shapley & Muir Co. is given as at one end of the transaction, but it would be a pretty sure guaranty against repetition, and it is only fair to honest manufacturers that the dishonest ones should be exposed. Turn on the light.

Drones Getting Their Own Lunch.

The following letter has been sent us with the remark, "Seeing is believing":

DUPAGE CO., ILL., Aug. 19, 1904.

Dear Sir:—You ask for information on the feeding of drones by workers. Now, it is pretty hard to give positive testimony, because bees are not transparent, but I can certify as to what they appear to do and you may draw conclusions.

For three years I have had an observatory hive in my library window, and being a partial invalid frequently watch the bees for an hour at a time. And this is what I have noticed:

When drones are "laying around" on the comb they are frequently surrounded by a bevy of workers feeling them with their antennæ, or perhaps licking them with their tongues; but whether feeding them or making their toilet, I don't know. But when a drone comes home from a flight he makes a "bee line" for the nearest uncapped cell of honey, and stays there until he is apparently drunk.

I have never examined a drone's stomach before and after, or smelt his breath to see if he had been drinking, but circumstantial evidence indicates that while at times he

may have his meals served to him by the workers, when he comes in with a real brown thirst on he goes to the cupboard and helps himself.

Doubters, get an observatory hive.

Yours very truly,

RALPH D. CLEVELAND.

This is very direct testimony, and agrees with that of "Arizona," page 369, who says he has seen hundreds of drones helping themselves. There still remains the question, "Do drones need to be fed at all by the bees?" It will hardly do to answer this by saying, "Yes, for it is well known that workers do feed drones, and would they do so unless it were necessary?" For a worker is often seen feeding another worker, and no one would claim that as proof that such feeding is absolutely necessary.

Strength of Honey-Vinegar.

At the Ottawa Experiment Station some experiments have been made regarding the amount of honey to the gallon for best results in making vinegar. From one to six pounds of honey to the gallon of water were tried, the temperature being usually from 65 to 70 degrees. Prof. Shutt reports in the Canadian Bee Journal:

"Though undoubtedly the temperature was too low for the most rapid conversion, the results plainly indicate that, as regards the strength of the honey solution, the fermentation is retarded, when the strength of the solution exceeds three pounds per gallon. As far as the work has gone the strongest vinegar was produced from the two-pounds-per-gallon solution, and the probability is that when the experiment is completed it will be shown that the most economical strength of the honey solution will lie between one pound and three pounds per gallon."

The Antennæ of the Bee.

E. F. Phillips, Ph. D., has been making some experiments and observations with regard to the antennæ or "feelers" of the bee, as reported in Gleanings in Bee-Culture, and confirms the conclusions of Huber and others. Probably most bee-keepers have observed the lively way in which worker-bees sometimes strike their antennæ against the antennæ of other workers. That seems to be their way of talking to one another. But not every bee-keeper knows that these same antennæ contain, besides the organs of touch, those of smell, and perhaps of hearing. Indeed, if the antennæ be removed, the most of the bee seems to be gone.

Huber tells us that when both antennæ of a queen are cut off close, she is no longer regarded with the same respect by the workers, and instead of laying eggs as usual drops them anywhere. Dr. Phillips says:

"In experimenting along this line I cut the antennæ from a virgin queen about three hours old, and put her on the comb of an observatory hive, and she was at once

balled. This was repeated with another hive. She was rescued from the workers, and confined in the hive in an introducing-cage containing candy, but in a short time died, probably of starvation, for I am sure she was not stung by the bees in the ball, for she was taken out at once and I never lost sight of her. Although there was candy in her cage, she evidently did not recognize it as food, since she was not attracted to it by smell, and on account of the loss of her antennæ she was not fed through the meshes of the wire-cloth."

Baby Nuclei in Queen-Rearing.

Editor Root says that "these little lots of bees will not prove to be satisfactory unless they have brood, a little feeding, and they must be handled without smoke the greater part of the time."

But Dr. Miller reports success with neither brood nor feeding, in which he follows the example of W. H. Laws. Very likely better success may be secured with brood, and feeding may be important if honey is not coming in. It can hardly be necessary to use smoke at any time in handling such miniature colonies; and Editor Root says it is likely to beget robbing.

Let it be very distinctly understood, however, that no one advocates these small nuclei for anything more than fertilizing. A strong force of bees should be used for starting cells, and up to the time the virgins are about ready to emerge from their cells.

Miscellaneous Items

Hon. Eugene Secor, well-known as the "Poet Laureate of Bee-Keeping," is still "at it"—writing poetry, we mean. The following from his rhythmic pen was read at the Sixth Annual Farmers' Institute of Winnebago Co., Iowa, in 1902, but it is just as good to-day as when it was written:

BETWEEN THE PLOW-HANDLES.

What man in all the Universe of God
Has better right to look aloft and say,
"I'm partner with the Lord. I turn this sod
To feed His hungry children day by day?"

With all His plentitude of sun and rain,
And whispering winds from out the ardent South,
He needs the whistling plowman's cheerful strain
And sinewy arm, to fill each waiting mouth.

Who plows a field says to despairing souls,
"Hope is not dead; look up and see the sun."
Who plants, believes that He who suns controls
Shall bless the labor thus in faith begun.

Kings of the Earth are they who plow and sow,
If in that work they do their very best.
No need to envy poor rich men who go
About their greedy quest but crave for rest.

Sweet sleep is given to him who tills the soil,
And sweeter peace of mind, because he knows
That no man's poorer for his fruits of toil,
Ingathered from the bounty Heaven bestows.

An Innocent Make-Believe.—Lady Henry Somerset, so well known for her temperance work, relates that her sympathies were first enlisted in philanthropic service for poor children by the following incident:

"It was in this way," she said. "I was moved in that direction by the rare patience and imagination of one little boy. His example convinced me that patience was one of the qualities I needed most, and in seeking it I grew into

that work. I was in a hospital on visiting-day, while the doctors were changing a plaster-cast which held a crippled boy's limb. The operation was exceedingly painful, I was told; yet, to my surprise, the little sufferer neither stirred nor winced, but made a curious buzzing sound with his mouth. After the doctors left I said to him:

"How could you possibly stand it?"

"That's nuthin'," he answered; "why, I just made believe that a bee was stingin' me. Bees don't hurry very much, you know. And I kept buzzin' because I was afraid I'd forget about it's being a bee if I didn't."—Christian Endeavor World.

Second Mating of Queens.—Prof. Cook has this to say on the question of queens mating a second time:

I have been an interested reader of what has been published of late by several writers of the several bee-papers, on the matter of second mating of queens. I do not believe that queens, effectively mated, mate again. They may mate and not be impregnated, when, of course, we should expect them to mate again, and on till real copulation or impregnation has occurred. We know how promptly queens, unless old, commence to lay in spring, and the drones do not come for some time. This (and observation for years) makes me skeptical in this matter. The reasons given are not conclusive to my mind. A. J. COOK.

In Love with One's Work.—"A man can do best that which he loves best. If he has started in a business which he can not learn to love, then he should go into some other business. He will never succeed in this age of competition unless he can find real pleasure in his work. The making of money is not a sufficient incentive. He must find his highest enjoyment in the task itself. No man who works along that line can fail. That is my judgment, based on my own experience and my observation. The one straight road to success is to learn to love your business. A man must love his business better than he loves anything else, if he would make success sure. It is the true, the only way."—JAMES BUCHANAN DUKE.

Contributed Articles

The National Bee-Keepers' Convention at St. Louis.

BY C. P. DADANT.

A NUMBER of friends have been inquiring of me in regard to the arrangements for the next meeting of the National Bee-Keepers' Association. A brief statement is now being published by Mr. France, but for the benefit of those who feel interested, I will detail what was done in the matter.

The officers of the Association all live away from St. Louis—the president in Colorado, the vice-president in Illinois, the secretary in California, and the general manager in Wisconsin. I, therefore, felt compelled to take upon myself, as vice-president, the responsibility of making definite arrangements for the meeting.

As you remember, Mr. Editor, you sent me early in the season a letter from the Chief of Agriculture at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, offering to furnish us a suitable hall for our meeting. To this I replied, thanking him for the offer, and promising to call upon him in July to perfect the arrangements. This I did, but the Chief was away. His clerks and managers very kindly showed me around. I found that their agricultural hall was engaged for the time of our meeting to another organization. Besides, this hall was in the main agricultural building, and in a very noisy spot. It would have been an inconvenient place for us. The managers of the Agricultural Building being unwilling

to lose the opportunity of such a gathering as our Association promises, did all they could to find us another hall.

After a number of inquiries we found that the Hall of Congresses, situated in the north part of the grounds, was vacant for our date, and I was advised to call upon the Director of Congresses, Mr. Howard J. Rogers, to secure the building. But it is no small task to find an official in as busy a place as the St. Louis Universal Exposition. I was sent to the Administration Building, from there to the Education Building, and from there to the hall itself, without being able to meet him. I gave up the chase for that day, and satisfied myself that the hall was quite sufficient; in fact, rather too large, and far enough from the center to secure peacefulness and absence of noise.

The next day I resumed my search with as little success, and had almost given up catching up with my man, when one of the clerks in the Education Building hit upon the plan of finding him by 'phone. We did not find the Director, but his clerk, who very kindly booked us for the date set.

The next thing was to find a hotel not too far, nor too high in price. I visited some five or six. A friend in St. Louis, who accompanied me, took me to a very fine hotel, but it seemed as if everything was too high. The hotels all counted on a large turn-out in September and October, and did not wish to bargain for a crowd at those dates, except at outrageous prices. Finally I found that the Christian Endeavor Hotel, on the south side of the grounds, and located outside, could accommodate us at \$1.00 per day, European plan, and would furnish us a hall free. It is true the hall is open at the back, being only a temporary affair, but we were given the assurance that our welfare would be cared for, and that this hall would be made comfortable enough for our requirements. After reporting to Mr. France by letter, we informed this hotel that their offer was accepted, and the Fair management were notified that we would not use the Convention Hall.

I find that some of our friends are disappointed because the meeting is not to be within the grounds. Let them bear in mind that it costs 50 cents each time we go in the grounds, and it is out of the question to attend a bee-meeting regularly and visit the Fair at the same time. The days of our congress ought to be devoted to actual business and discussions of bee-interests. This will be done with the greatest facility in a quiet place. The Christian Endeavor Hotel is away from the noise, practically in the country, and there will be nothing to disturb us while our meetings are going on. I have attended meetings in halls where it was difficult to hear the voice of a speaker. I do not care to have such a meeting again, and I believe most of our bee-men will agree with me. The hotel is reached by Market street cars, west bound from Union Station. Its street address is 6600 Oakland Avenue. There is an entrance to the World's Fair just opposite the hotel, on the south side.

One more remark: Those of our friends who have not visited the Fair must bear in mind that those who made the map of the Fair have not followed the elementary law taught in the schools in regard to geography, that of placing north at the top of the map. The World's Exposition celebrating the Louisiana purchase has issued a map in which the north is at the foot of the map. The city of St. Louis is therefore at the left instead of the right. I mention this because it caused me quite a little annoyance until I found out what was wrong.

I have been hoping that we could secure a good attendance from foreign countries, but foreign bee-keepers, with very few exceptions, think that it is too far and too expensive to come to America for a bee-meeting. Our people go

to Europe much more easily than the Europeans come here. Distance does not frighten us as it does them.

Canada is a part of us as far as our Association is concerned, since one of our directors is a Canadian, and so I hope to see a good delegation from there. I understand a young Russian bee-keeper has been prevailed upon to give us a talk. I hope others will come.

We are looking for the meeting to be the largest ever attended by bee-keepers in America. Our membership is now the largest of any bee-association in the world.

Hancock Co., Ill.



Proper Temperature for Brood-Rearing.

BY G. M. DOOLITTLE.

A CORRESPONDENT wishes me to tell him, through the columns of the American Bee Journal, what I consider the proper temperature for brood-rearing, closing with, "The same will be interesting to many readers beside myself". As I have seen very little on this subject, I will try to tell the readers a little of what I have learned about it as I have passed along.

In spring weather the capacity of a hive to retain warmth has much to do with prolific brood-rearing and the securing of bees in abundance in time for the honey harvest. The more heat we can retain in the hive the more honey we are likely to obtain through an increase of bees; and, further, the more honey we can save, for all are aware that the "fuel" that the bees "burn", so as to raise the temperature of the cluster to where it is necessary to rear brood successfully, is *honey*. Again, the more fuel (honey) the bees burn, the sooner their lives wear away, for it takes an effort, even on the part of the bee, to keep the "furnace" in the hive (the bees) heated, and filled with fuel as fast as it is consumed. Hence, we see the important bearing that a good, warm hive has in advancing our interests in the spring. Why do I say *in the spring*? Because at that season of the year the temperature outside the hive is very much lower than that which is required by the bees to rear brood, especially during the nights.

The above has been given as a sort of preparation for what is to follow, and with the hope that those who have been neglecting to look after their hives as to their being comfortable for the bees during spring, will not neglect them longer.

The correspondent asks me to tell what I "consider the proper temperature for brood-rearing". Any consideration of this subject would be vain, unless based on some knowledge regarding it, and that I might have some knowledge on this subject, I began, some years ago, to experiment as follows:

I procured a self-registering thermometer, and, placing it near the fire till it showed about 130 degrees of heat, I set the register, wrapped it in some heated cloths, and immediately placed it in the center of the brood-nest of a medium-sized colony. This was on a very cool day, somewhere about the middle of May. That night it froze quite a little, and the time was selected with the expectation of freezing during the night, as we often have such nights in this locality during the month of May. The next afternoon it had warmed up enough so that the bees were flying, when I took out the thermometer and found that the coldest point reached in the brood-nest during such a cold night was 92 degrees. Since then I have tried the same experiment several times, on both strong and weak colonies, although at no time since when it froze quite as hard as it did that night, and I have found that in no colony which was rearing brood successfully a less degree ever obtains.

Very strong colonies will be able to keep the tempera-

ture a little higher, generally up to from 94 to 96 degrees, during any time when they are making a business of rearing brood. Being satisfied that 92 degrees was the lowest point consistent with successful brood-rearing, I next went about finding what is the highest point the bees allow in their hive when the mercury is playing in the 90's in the shade.

Accordingly, one very warm day in August I placed the thermometer, early in the morning, in the center of the brood-nest of a very strong colony. This day gave promise of being a very warm one, it being 78 degrees in the shade soon after sunrise. At 2 o'clock that afternoon it was too warm to work out in the sun without danger to health, as from 93 to 98 degrees was the range of the mercury in the shade during the first half of the afternoon. The front of nearly every hive in the apiary was covered with bees, while hundreds were plying their wings at the entrance of every hive to keep the temperature as low as possible inside the same. At about sunset the thermometer was lifted from the hive, when I found that the highest point reached was 98 degrees, during that extremely warm afternoon.

Since then I have tried other similar experiments, but have never been able to secure a higher temperature, and generally it would be from a half degree to one or two lower. In this way I have kept experimenting till I am satisfied that, to rear brood successfully, the temperature inside the cluster of bees must reach a point somewhere between 92 and 98 degrees, and any arrangement of hives that will keep it as near those points as possible, with the least expenditure of effort on the part of the bees, would be the hive best suited to the needs of the bees, and consequently to the needs of the apiarist. Of course, this only applies to the brood-rearing part, and does not conflict in any way with the using of the proper frames and sections required.

The points we should look after are those of helping the bees to keep the hive and inside of the cluster *warm* in spring, and *cool* during the extreme heat of the summer months; and the *former* is more to the advantage of the bees and their keeper than the latter.

Onondaga Co., N. Y.

Convention Proceedings

**Report of the Fourth Annual Meeting of the
Texas State Bee-Keepers' Association,
Held at College Station, Tex., July
5 to 8, 1904.**

REPORTED BY LOUIS H. SCHOLL.

(Continued from page 600.)

W. H. Laws read the following paper on

THE SHALLOW, OR THE DIVISIBLE, OR THE REGULAR LANGSTROTH FRAME—WHICH?

The hive question is one that has never bothered my brain to any great extent, and my experience has been almost wholly confined to the regular Langstroth.

With it, in continual use for the past 18 years, and with handling from 100 to 1000 colonies, I have learned some of its disadvantages as well as some of its advantages.

It is a noticeable fact that those of our leading men who adopt a shallow hive never cease to extol its merits and remain its advocates.

Bulk comb honey is the chief product of the bee-men of our part of the State, and by all means we should adopt a hive that is best suited to the production of that article, and the great bulk of our honey is produced in this size of frame, very few using any other size of frame in the apiary but the regular Langstroth.

The objections that are most often raised against the standard Langstroth hive is that the depth of the frames is so great that it forbids the use of thin foundation, and also that it is difficult to get all the combs well sealed that we wish to cut and use in our bulk-comb product.

With these faults I notice that some of our bee-men have looked to a shallower hive with which to secure all well-sealed, white combs of honey built on thin foundation. Some looking for a standard have adopted the Ideal super, using it as a hive from the ground up. Notably our worthy secretary, Mr. Scholl, has this hive in extensive use, and reports that it is indeed an "Ideal" hive for the production of bulk comb as well as for section honey.

Were I to turn my forces to the production of one-pound sections of honey, I would surely adopt the Ideal hive and super, using two sections of it for a brood-nest, and on the approach of the honey-flow I would cut the brood-nest to one section, using the other section above the supers, or on some weaker colony run for extracted honey.

But for the production of extracted honey the Ideal frame is too shallow for rapid handling in the extracting-house. We can take honey faster from deeper combs, and in my opinion a frame that will measure seven inches deep, and as long as the Langstroth, is suited best to the needs of the bulk comb products, and that with the greatest ease and results. Such a hive is known as the "Acme."

W. H. LAWS.

L. Stachelhausen, that old veteran and user of the divisible brood-chamber, told how he used it for years and with the best of results. His hive is almost the same depth as that used by Mr. Scholl, or the Ideal depth, only that he uses a different kind of a frame. His is the same as the old style of Simplicity or all-wood frame, and he spaces it by means of corrugations in the rabbets upon which the frames hang. He prefers this kind of a frame because it gives freer communication between the top-bars, which is not the case with the shallow Hoffman frames as put out by the manufacturers.

With the wide top-bars it acts too much like a queen-excluder. This prevents the queen from passing freely from one case to another at times, and she will allow herself to be crowded in one of the shallow cases when there is enough laying room in the others either above or below. Therefore the wide top-bars are a disadvantage.

He can run more bees by using the divisible hive, as the manipulations are fewer. He can handle whole sections of frames while the bee-keeper with the deep frame is handling only frames.

Swarming can be controlled much more easily with this kind of hive, too, as the hive can be cut up in such a way at the right time as to knock swarming in the head. This can not be done with the Langstroth-frame hive. The frames are too deep for these manipulations. Then "shook" swarming can be practiced much more rapidly with such hives. Building up of colonies, or drawing brood from over-populous ones, can be done much more quickly and effectively, as a case is simply removed and the bees shaken out and the case set on another hive.

For the production of comb honey, both bulk comb and sections, such a hive is by far the best. Even for extracted honey this is the best hive. More honey can be taken with a shallow-frame hive than one using deep frames. Whereas single combs are taken out of a deep super, a whole case of

ten shallow frames can be taken off. By smoking the bees down, taking off the case and then jouncing it up and down a few times it is ready to take into the honey-house from which the few remaining bees are left to escape through the honey-house escapes at the windows. This is by far the best way to run for extracted honey. Then when extracting it is easier to uncup the smaller ones, as they are more even and admit of one slice doing the whole side. And in extracting they are handled in pairs and replaced in the supers very rapidly.

They have many advantages over the deep frames, and a person does not know it until he has given them a thorough trial, and has convinced himself.

F. L. Aten gave his experience with the full-depth Langstroth hive and frame, never having used any other. He uses nine frames in a 10-frame body, and eight in the supers. He uses full-depth frames for the production of comb honey, and only starters, as he can not use thin foundation as it will tear down. He can not use thick foundation in full sheets as it will cause too much gob in the comb honey. However, he is an advocate of the deep frame, and thinks it the best and superior to the shallow frame hives.

Louis H. Scholl gave the convention some valuable facts concerning the divisible brood-chamber hive. He used the black-board, and showed the workings of this hive and management by illustration of facts. He has been more successful with this kind of hive than any other. When he started with it he tried only 20 of them, using no other than the regular shallow or Ideal super as put out by the supply dealers. In this a cheap hive is obtained, as it is of standard manufacture. They are nothing but the $5\frac{3}{4}$ inch shallow extracting supers now on the market, and by using a series of them a good divisible brood-chamber hive can be obtained.

"As stated before, only a few were used at first with the intention of using them as supers on the regular Langstroth hives already in use, if found to be unsatisfactory. Instead of doing this, however, they proved so good, and the advantages were so much greater, that more were put into use, and as time goes on they will replace the deeper frame hives altogether in these yards.

"There is one thing to be remembered in discussing the merits or the advantages or disadvantages of such a hive. If you are going to use such a hive as you would manipulate a deep frame hive, then, and right there, you will lose sight of the real benefits to be derived from the use of a shallow hive. Unless you adopt the right kind of management that goes with the use of such a hive, you will never know anything about the merits of the shallow hive.

"It takes quite a different mode of handling bees in these hives from what it does in deep frame hives. Cases, and not frames, are handled in many of the manipulations in the apiary. This lessens the work materially, and it is such things that help in making money and profits for the bee-keeper. That is one of the main things that we are after. If we can make two dollars where we otherwise would make only one, it is to our benefit to investigate the matter and try to make as many of those two dollars as possible.

"Now for a few points on the management of this hive. Mr. Stachelhausen has already said much that I have practiced with my hive, and therefore I know that what he has said is all truth.

"Those fellows that hang onto their deep frames do not know what a good thing is, and they do not know that the divisible brood-chamber hive is a good thing until they have actually tried it. They are free to decry the things said in favor of the shallow hive, and yet they have never had one of these in use really to disprove these things by actual facts. Only those who have had actual experience can say

whether one thing is better than another. If they have not tried them they are only theorizing. There is quite a deal of difference between theory and the real thing, sometimes.

"That the shallow hive is advantageous in many ways, those of experience have found out. Others who have tried them found them not so, perhaps for the reason that they did not use them rightly. We know of cases where this was so.

"Most of the bee-keepers are using shallow supers for comb honey. And many are using them exclusively for extracted honey, too. For tiering up and for many other reasons a shallow super is better. Foundation of a lighter weight can be used in them, for one good reason. Such foundation must be used for fancy comb honey.

"Then, when a shallower super is put on, the bees are not placed so far from the brood-nest, and that causes them to begin work in the supers earlier. Then the amount of room can be gauged better with the shallow super according to the honey-flow. Bees will fill a shallow super at times when they would not begin in a deep one.

"The manipulations of the brood-nest in the early spring, at swarming time, during the honey-flow, and, in fact, at all times of the year, are much more advantageous over the deeper-frame hives, and therefore allow of more being accomplished with less labor. This is a factor that should be considered well by every bee-keeper."

After a thorough discussion of this subject it was decided that a man convinced against his will is still unconvinced.

(Continued next week.)

Our Bee-Keeping Sisters

Conducted by EMMA M. WILSON, Marengo, Ill.

Honey Cosmetic.

Put in a cup the white of an egg, add a large spoonful of extracted honey, perfume to your taste, and mix thoroughly. Before going to bed, cover the face and hands with this cosmetic, which will whiten the skin, making it smooth and clean.

Use of Honey in Cooking.

I wonder if many of the sisters realize the importance of doing everything possible to increase the use of honey in cooking. If every family in the land should learn that for some things honey is far superior to sugar the difference of consumption would run up into the—well, let us stop and figure a little. Take the one item of honey-cookies alone. At our house we are very little given to the use of pie and cake, so we are not heavy consumers of honey-cookies, probably not using more than one batch a month, requiring a pound of honey in the making. I know of other families that would "get away" with such a batch once every week. But let us be very moderate, and allow each family to use for honey-cookies a pound of honey each month. They say there are some 80,000,000 people in this country and there must be a good many more than 8,000,000 families. If each one of these families puts into honey-cookies a pound of honey each month, that would make 8,000,000 pounds a month or 96,000,000 pounds a year. Forty-eight thousand tons! That's a good bit of honey, isn't it? Would help the market quite a little, wouldn't it?

Now, if each of the bee-keeping sisters will make a

practice of making honey-cookies, using them in the family and putting them before their guests, others will be induced to follow the example. More than one who has sampled our cookies has wanted the recipe, and it will be the same elsewhere. It is nice to send a few such cookies to the pastor's family or to other friends, and that will help.

Now, that's only one item, and by no means all has been said that might be said. The matter lies largely in the hands of the sisters, not the brothers—although the brothers' mouths may help out. Let us push it.

Bee-Keeping Combined with Other Pursuits.

I have read with much interest lately the arguments of bee-keepers who favor the handling of apiaries as a specialty and an exclusive occupation and source of income. Although the other side of this important question has been lightly touched upon, there are doubtless very many who could say considerable if they wished, in defense of bee-keeping in connection with other business. Of course there are sections in our country where the pasturage is so assured and generous, and where the bee-keeper has facilities for handling outlying yards, that it pays well to make a specialty of the business. But the fact also remains that a larger percentage of apiaries, especially in the East, are so situated that, for one reason or another—take them year in and year out—they will not, if managed alone, afford an income sufficient to provide comfortably for a family; while if the apiary is in connection with other lucrative employments, it adds a substantial item to sales, especially on small farms.

In most of our Eastern States the honey-flow is very spasmodic, the pasturage in many sections supporting only about eighty colonies to the apiary, and the income varying from \$100 to \$500. As such a limited number of colonies requires only an occasional day's work in the yard, there is considerable time left for fruit-growing, poultry-raising, and other like pursuits.

Again, if bee-keeping goes hand in hand with other branches of husbandry, the general business of the farm will be sufficiently arduous to justify employing an assistant to bear the brunt of the hard work in the apiary also. This will enable a person who is not robust to run a small place comfortably and profitably, when otherwise life would be a painful struggle.

A little farm of three acres will accommodate a good bee-house and yard for 100 colonies; buildings, yards, etc., for 2,000 ducklings, as many chickens, 100 turkeys, and 1,000 or more pigeons; also a good vegetable garden, about thirty fine apple-trees, 1,000 choice currant bushes, grapes, raspberries and plums, and there will be considerable room for expansion.

The owner of such a little farm, with one helper the year around, and another during the busiest summer months, can keep every part of it in good, healthy, running order, and if the honey season is poor there are the other resources to fall back upon; if poultry fails the honey crop will probably be good.

Another advantage in mixed farming is that the proprietor of a hotel or a family purchasing one item of you is quite likely to take the others, a market thus being established for the entire farm product. Also in advertising stock there is a decided gain in having three or four first-class products for sale.

There are few moderate-sized poultry farms that cannot also run an apiary with good results; and very many of our bee-keepers who have small apiaries can double their income and comfort by adding to them the raising of poultry and small fruits.

FRANCES ELLEN WHEELER.

Hasty's Afterthoughts

The "Old Reliable" seen through New and Unreliable Glasses.
By E. E. HASTY, Sta. B Rural, Toledo, Ohio.

PROPER SPACING OF BROOD-FRAMES.

The expert opinion on the proper spacing of combs is eleven for 1½ inches, eight for 1½ inches, two for 1 and 7-16; and just one thinks he would like 1¼. Two pretty decidedly don't care. Only two confess any inclination to change, both in the direction of closer spacing. Sorry it came out exactly so. Where combs are continually manipulated in a hive in which bees are not very plenty, close spacing comes easy, so it does where there is practically no manipulation at all; but it looks to me that a man who wishes to handle over his combs a few times in the course of the season—colonies strong some of the time—will do it easier with the widest spacing. Page 517.

BEES IN SUPERS—WHITENESS IN HONEY.

S. T. Pettit will think I'm queer, but I doubt if he can abate much the inclination of bees to crowd into the center of a super. Even if he puts a thin septum below and makes all the bees go up front, rear and sides, I should doubt still. Bees don't seem to regard a thin septum *if it is entirely surrounded with bees*. They know where the center of things below is, and as a matter of preference prefer to be exactly over it. In cool weather there would be a gain in throwing more warmth into the outside sections.

And here's a sentence of his that bears repeating well: "We should not lose sight of the fact that bee-keepers are, without any profit to themselves or their patrons, educating the public to demand what they do not adequately pay for." Page 518.

BALLING QUEENS—SENSE OF SMELL IN BEES.

I think Miss Wilson is wrong in assuming that Sister "Colorado's" queen was balled to protect her. Bees with all their wisdom don't know enough to recognize their own mother if a foreign scent is upon her. That startling smell, originating with the fingers of that "critter" that had touched their queen, was what did the business. Sure, their queen never smelt that way. If the daintiest cheek were pressed for a little while with an onion, or a tomato leaf, the chap meditating a kiss—well, the scoundrel would "kiss and tell." He would tell how it smelt and tasted. It's plain that bees vie with dogs as to the amazing delicacy of their sense of smell. The nicest, cleanliest fingers are to the bee more than an onion is to a human being. Page 520.

KNOWING AND "DON'T-KNOWING".

The little boy's dog that used to be older—being a genuine incident—is an instructive one. How much children know—and at the same time how little they know! Rest of us in the same predicament. In medicine, in chemistry, in religion, in other things, an examiner with all wisdom in possession would surely catch any one of us on here and there a point where we are equally unable to see the utter un-verity of assertions and dogmas. Our alleged wisdom contradicts itself; but we can't see the contradiction. Page 533.

BEE-TENTS AND THEIR CONSTRUCTION.

John Newton's bee-tent on the front of No. 31 is worth talking of. The double arrangement of curtain for doorway seems to be excellent. The fly-open top, if in practice it doesn't gape open and let bees pass, would be nice, I guess. The screen-wire windows are all right. Don't think of such a thing as getting into a tent that you can't see out

of and see what is going on outside. If you need a tent at all it is a good one that you need—and perhaps a flounce at the bottom, with pebbles sewed in the edge to make it hug the ground, might be suggested. But when one uses a tent only when he has to use it, it may be that that point almost never comes. Then, perchance, his tent gets out of order and stays so. That's me. Kind o' suspect that I'm in the majority, too—how is that? My last tent the squirrels and mice took all the cover off it for nests.

Dr. Miller's Answers

Send Questions either to the office of the American Bee Journal, or to Dr. C. C. Miller, Marengo, Ill.

Heartsease, Ironweed and Bergamot.

I enclose the blooms of 3 common weeds or flowers, which are very plentiful here. I would like to have you tell me their names and their value as honey-plants. IOWA.

ANSWER.—No. 1 is heartsease, one of the great honey-producers. No. 2 is ironweed, of no great value in this vicinity, although it may be better with you. No. 3 is bergamot, one of the mint family, and of considerable value.

Afterswarm Going with Queen When Mating.

Does an afterswarm always go out with the queen on her wedding-trip? My neighbor says that Prof. Cook says that they do. I doubt this very much. NEBRASKA.

ANSWER.—I have looked with some care through Prof. Cook's book without finding any definite statement on the subject, although something may have escaped my notice. It is not likely that he will say anything contradicting the general belief that the swarm sometimes accompanies the queen on her wedding flight, but not generally.

Bees Hanging Out.

What causes the bees to hang out of the hives on these hot days. Haven't they enough ventilation? I suppose it is too hot for them. I have them under shade-trees in Langstroth hives. MISSOURI.

ANSWER.—Bees that hang out when storing is going on rapidly need attention. They may need ventilation, and it may be that they need more room. But if there is nothing for them to do in the fields, and all the field-bees are staying idly at home, their hanging out is no sign of anything wrong.

Doubling Up Colonies for Wintering.

I have 50 colonies of bees. I will sell what I can of them, and double up the rest so that I will have about 30 to winter. I use Danzenbaker hives, and will double by placing one hive on top of another.

1. Will it do to let them remain in that way all winter? or after the bees have been united would it be better to keep them in one hive, and put the other away?

2. If there is only enough honey in the two hives scattered through all the combs to winter the bees, how can I proceed to have it condensed in the one hive, if your answer to question 1 be to remove one of the hives? OHIO.

ANSWERS.—1. If the colonies are strong, as of necessity they will no doubt be, it will probably be as well or better to leave them the two stories, especially as the frames are shallow.

2. If you should prefer to reduce them to one story, there will be no great difficulty in getting into one story

the most of the honey, or at least all that will be desirable. A little before the queen stops laying, put into the lower story the heaviest frames of honey, with one frame of brood, putting the rest in the upper story with an excluder between. Three weeks later remove the upper story, of course brushing back all the bees. Or, without any preliminary work, when brood-rearing has about ceased, but while bees are still flying freely, take away one story, and mass in the other the combs having most honey.

Very likely you may ask what's best to do with the combs removed. Keep them in the cellar, and you will find it a nice thing to have them ready for use next spring. It will be well, however, to give them a week or two of freezing weather so as to kill any worms that may be present. If no other bees are near, you can do another way: Set these hives with their contents several rods from the apiary with entrance large enough for only one or two bees at a time, and let the bees rob them out.

I thank you for your kind words.

Profit and Loss in Keeping Bees.

1. How much profit would a single colony bring in a season? If the profit is small, can one person take care of many colonies?

2. Is it possible that a complete failure could be the result of a season's work? NEBRASKA.

ANSWERS.—1. A single colony in a season may produce all the way from nothing to 500 pounds of honey or more. One person might without any help take care of enough colonies to make a living by it, but such cases are very rare. To do so, one needs to know the business thoroughly, after years of experience, and the few who make a business of bee-keeping exclusively generally hire more or less help. The great majority of bee-keepers have some other business besides bee-keeping.

2. Yes, there are seasons when bees not only produce no surplus but have to be fed to keep them from starving.

Moths in the Hive.

The moths are in my hives. Please tell me how to get rid of them. ILLINOIS.

ANSWER.—Keep your colonies strong, and the bees will take care of the worms without any help from you. It will help greatly to get in Italian blood, for Italians are much better than blacks at keeping out the moth. In the meantime, you can help the bees to clean them out in this way: Take out the combs one by one and look for the galleries of the worms in the sealed brood. Take a wire-nail or other pointed thing and tear open the gallery a little at one end. Then start at the other end and follow it up till the worm hustles out, when you can dispatch his wormship in any way that suits your taste.

Honey as a Health-Food is the name of a 16-page leaflet (3½x6 inches) which is designed to help increase the demand and sale of honey. The first part is devoted to a consideration of "Honey as Food," written by Dr. C. C. Miller. The last part contains "Honey-Cooking Recipes" and "Remedies Using Honey." It should be widely circulated by every one who has honey for sale. It is almost certain to make good customers for honey. We know, for we have used it ourselves.

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FROM MANY FIELDS

Bees Did Pretty Well.

The bees have treated us pretty well this season, though it takes lots of drumming to sell honey at a "live and let live" price. However, I hope to be able to "drum" enough out of it to go to St. Louis to the convention.

F. W. HALL.

Sioux Co., Iowa, Aug. 23.

Laws for Bee-Keepers—Correction.

On page 573 there is either a misprint, or else I made a blunder. I intended to say that I had no friendly feeling for those bee-keepers who knowingly keep bees diseased with foul brood, or who report through the press that bee-keepers manufacture comb honey, and fill and cap it over. Nor for that class of people who adulterate honey by combining it with glucose, then label and sell it for pure honey. I do not wish to be misunderstood concerning matters of this kind, for in most parts of the country foul brood can be stamped out. Ignorant and malicious falsifiers can be exposed, and adulterators of honey can be punished by law. If we, the bee-keepers of the country, will only make a united effort in each State by applying to the legislature for an effective law, we would be but asking for justice to ourselves as well as the masses who purchase and consume honey.

Rice Co., Kan. DR. G. BOHRER.

Results of the Season.

I secured 1800 pounds of extracted clover honey from 17 colonies, and 60 pounds of comb honey from one colony. I got nothing from the basswood bloom, as the weather was too hot in the daytime, and the nights were too cool.

CHAS. J. DAPPEL.

Ozaukee Co., Wis., Aug. 18.

Good Honey Crop—Swarming.

In my report of July 30, page 574, there is an error in the amount of honey taken off at that time. If I said sections I meant supers. Since that time I have taken off 10 more supers.

I have 61 sections on at present, and if conditions hold out I think they will be ready to come off at the end of the month, when I intend taking all the supers off, and give the colonies a chance to store for winter supplies.

We have had all kinds of weather the last week—extremely hot by spells. The bees are doing fairly well. I will report the result of the honey harvest for the season later on. Up to this time the bees have gone away beyond my expectations in the amount of honey stored.

I had no swarming for more than a month. I hived the prime swarms by caging the clipped queen and setting the hive on the parent stand, moving the parent colony to a new stand, marking it, and in eight days cut out the queen-cells. If none were hatched I cut out all but the largest and marked it O. K. Eight days from that time I



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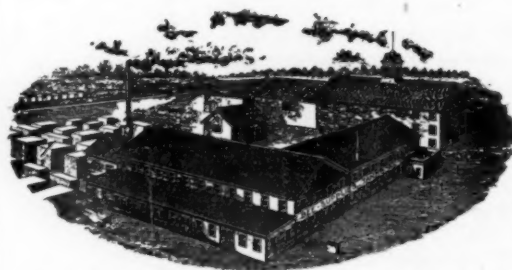
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looked for the queen or eggs, then left them alone, except where I thought the queen had been lost. Then I examined again to make sure of the queen, and if they had no queen I gave queen-cells to the afterswarms. I hived them in hiving boxes, set them away in a cool place, cut out the queen-cells, and returned in the evening. There were none that swarmed out again, but they settled down to business.

My yard is well sheltered, and I give large hive-entrances. I see to it that each colony has an abundance of room, and in extremely hot weather I raise the covers over the strong colonies, and where the supers are tiered up three or four high.

If I have no more swarms from now on I shall adopt this plan in the future.

Mr. Blunk and I are going to try those rear-end feeders, and have written to a manufacturer about making some for us. I think they are ahead of anything of the kind in the market.

W. IRVINE, SR.

Webster Co., Iowa, Aug. 22.

Honey Crop Not Good.

The honey crop will not be good in this locality, owing to the extreme dry weather. Bees will hardly store enough honey for winter use.

MIKE D. MOHR.

Rock Island Co., Ill., Aug. 17.

Wintering Bees—Brace-Combs.

The picture shown on page 497 was taken when my bees were wintered on the summer stands. The barrels were used as outside cases to hold the shavings. The square boxes, shingle-roofed and composed of shingles, were used for the same purpose, and answered well.

The barrels and boxes were abandoned after a few winters, and the bees are now wintered with much less trouble in my bee-cellar.

An inquirer would probably wonder how an ordinary sugar-barrel could be put over a bee-hive. My hives are 12 inches square, and a headless sugar-barrel drops easily over, leaving abundant room for excelsior or chaff-packing. These covers were used summer and winter. Now I use a board a little over a foot square, covered with tin, and laid on top of the hives. It is very easy to handle, and answers very well in the summer, but a box would probably be better in the spring. I have a canvas cover that I have used on the sides below the tin cover, but it gets thin and fails in about 3 seasons.

As my hives are constructed and

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Now for the new subscribers that you will send us—and then the Queens that we will send you!

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334 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

have been used for cellar wintering the outside case seems superfluous. Of course, one cannot tell, without an extensive experiment, whether bees taken from the cellar when soft maple is in bloom need more protection than the thin hives afford. I have had no trouble with mine. They breed up well and do as well as my neighbors' bees.

I think my experience has solved the much-talked-of brace-comb problem. Brace-combs cannot be found in the 300 hives I have used for 5 years. They have never been cleaned, and have been used for section honey every season. All my honey is stored in the *inside* of the frames and in the *inside* of sections.

T. F. BINGHAM.

Clare Co., Mich., Aug. 29.

Long Winter Confinement—Season a Failure.

I notice some of the correspondents think they have kept bees in confinement a long time, and I have been waiting to see if some one would get up near to high-water mark, but fearing some one will get ahead of me and I cannot report the longest time, I will tell my story now.

L. F. Sheldon put his bees in the cellar Nov. 24, 1903, and in putting them out missed one colony. He found it later and put it out June 19, 1904, in very fair condition. It did not swarm or store any surplus honey. I telephoned to Mr. Sheldon just before writing this, to make sure about dates, and what Mr. Sheldon says can be relied upon.

The honey season has come and gone, and nothing to show for it but lots of light swarms and about 500 pounds of honey. Never was the prospect better than the forepart of June. The colonies were sending off large swarms, and every little basswood tree and larger one was loaded. The ground was white with clover, from which I never saw the bees gather honey until this season. They worked about 3 days on the first blossoms, but there hasn't been a bee on it since.

I could stand in my yard and see the basswood trees in full blossom all over the hills. There were not as many bees moving in my yard, as there should have been from 3 colonies, and all this time the farmers were telling

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will always apply via Nickel Plate Road and its eastern connections to all points in New York, New England and eastern States. Three daily trains to Ft. Wayne, Findlay, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston. Standard equipment on all trains. Meals served in dining-cars on American Club Plan, ranging in price from 35c. to \$1.00 per meal; also service a la carte and Mid-day Luncheon 50c. The eastern terminals of the Nickel Plate Road are only from three to ten minutes from all Ocean Steamship Docks, and the service afforded is first-class. No excess fare charged on any train. For particulars, call on or address J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., Room 298, Chicago, Ill. Chicago depot, La Salle and Van Buren Sts.

26—36A4t

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32Et

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me that the hills were a-roar with my bees. I could not understand what all this meant, so I started for the hills, and what a sight I beheld! I don't know how bumble-bees are marketed, by the hundredweight or by the bushel, but I will call it by the bushel. Every tree of any size had on it I should think a half bushel of bumble-bees, all trying to get at the blossoms. They would hit one against the other, and some would fall to the ground. I thought then I would cross my bees with the bumble-bees, but later I was told by those working in the hay-fields that they had found millions of nests but not one bit of honey. No honey-bee could have lived to get any honey from those blossoms. The weather was nice all the time they were in blossom, with sprinkles of rain almost every day. Our own best honey-producing plant—the blue thistle—was nearly all killed out last winter.

C. M. LINCOLN.

Bennington Co., Vt., July 25.

Too Dry for a Good Honey Crop.

It was too dry here during June and July, so the honey crop in this locality will be small, but the bees and the American Bee Journal are so interesting that I feel that I am more than paid for the time spent with both.

I have 20 or 30 sections of honey which I believe is almost pure catnip.

I. V. WINTER.

Kane Co., Ill., Aug. 29.

Swarm Issuing with no Eggs in the Queen-Cells.

On page 499 in the American Bee Journal I notice you seem to doubt whether a swarm ever issues inside of 8 days after the first egg is laid in a queen-cell.

I had one swarm issue June 24 this year, without even so much as an egg in a queen-cell.

The colony was not interfered with, and had considerable room to work. This swarm acted rather queer. It was hived on the returning plan (the queen's wings were clipped). I placed one comb partly filled with brood in the hive to catch the first pollen, and 9 frames of foundation, and on top of this I placed the super from the old colony. In a few minutes the swarm returned nicely as usual, but the bees were not all in the hive yet when some of them started out again. They were scarcely all out when they started back in (I having caught the queen and returned her with them both times). When most of the swarm was in they started out again as before, but this time the queen remained in the hive.

I removed the comb of brood which I

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Davenport, Iowa, 213-215 W. 2d St

Please mention the Bee Journal. 36A26t

Some Good Glubbing Offers.

A good many subscriptions to the American Bee Journal should be renewed at once. We wish to call special attention to the following, which we are sure will commend themselves to many of our readers:

- | | | |
|---------|--|-----------------|
| No. 1— | The Bee Journal and Dr. Miller's "Forty Years Among the Bees" (book alone, \$1.00)..... | Both for \$1.75 |
| No. 2— | The Bee Journal a year and Prof. Cook's "Bee-Keeper's Guide," (book alone, \$1.20)..... | " 2.00 |
| No. 3— | The Bee Journal a year and Dadant's "Langstroth on the Honey-Bee," (book alone, \$1.20)..... | " 2.00 |
| No. 4— | The Bee Journal a year and Doolittle's "Scientific Queen-Rearing," (cloth bound) (book alone, \$1.00).... | " 1.75 |
| No. 5— | The Bee Journal a year and Doolittle's "Scientific Queen-Rearing," (leatherette bound) (book alone, 75c) | " 1.50 |
| No. 6— | Bee Journal a year and Standard Untested Italian Queen (Queen alone 75c) | " 1.50 |
| No. 7— | The Bee Journal a year and a "Novelty Pocket-Knife" with your name and address on it (knife alone, \$1.25) | " 2.00 |
| No. 8— | The Bee Journal a year and a "Wood Binder," for holding a year's numbers (binder alone, 20c)..... | " 1.10 |
| No. 9— | The Bee Journal a year and an "Emerson Binder," (stiff board) (binder alone, 60c)..... | " 1.40 |
| No. 10— | The Bee Journal a year and a Monette "Queen-Clipping Device," (device alone, 25c)..... | " 1.10 |
| No. 11— | The Bee Journal a year and Newman's "Bees and Honey," (cloth bound) (book alone, 75c)..... | " 1.50 |
| No. 12— | The Bee Journal a year and Newman's "Bees and Honey," (paper bound)..... | " 1.10 |
| No. 13— | The Bee Journal a year and Root's "A B C of Bee-Culture," (book alone, \$1.20)..... | " 2.00 |
| No. 14— | The Bee Journal a year and a Foster Stylographic Pen (Pen alone, \$1.00)..... | " 1.75 |

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22A1f FREDERICKSBURG, VA.

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Choice home-bred and Select Imported Stock. All Queens reared in full colonies.

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Write for low prices and catalog.

AUG. LOTZ & SON,

24A17t CADOTT, WIS.

had placed in the hive and they returned the third time, but this time they stayed and went to work nicely.

The colony in question had a number of queen-cells started, but I am very positive not one of them had even an egg in it.

Two years ago I had a prime swarm issue from a colony about June 1, and just 16 days later the first afterswarm, so I should think it must have been a case nearly like the above. I also examined this colony after giving the second swarm, and found one young queen just ready to come out of the cell, and another cell about ready to hatch.

F. J. STRITTMATTER.

Cambria Co., Pa.

Encouraging Report.

We have had some fine rains. All sorts of fall flowers are blooming. Queen-rearing is going along smoothly. The outlook is for a late flow, if frost does not cut the bloom.

H. G. QUIRIN.

Huron Co., Ohio, Aug. 24.

Grasshoppers Injure the Honey Crop

We have harvested 18,000 pounds to date, from 700 colonies. Grasshoppers and blasted alfalfa blossoms explains the light crop.

E. F. ATWATER.

Ada Co., Idaho, Aug. 22.

King-Birds—Enemies or Friends?

The article by "Clover Blossom", in defense of the king-bird, is quite misleading and erroneous—at least so far as these birds are concerned about here. He says it is "a harmless bird, which is actually our friend." (Page 551.) And then follow two quotations, one from Chapman's Bird Life, and one from Farmer's Bulletin No. 54. In both these cases evidence that the king-bird is not a bee-eater is looked for in the wrong place, namely, the stomach. Now, king-birds or bee-martins might be examined by experts by the thousand, and no evidence of their bee-eating proclivities be discovered in their stomachs, as they rarely, if ever, swallow the bees that they catch. I shot 11 of these birds in 1903, and so far 8 this year, and I intend to shoot every one that I see anywhere near my apiary.

After reading that article I determined to give the bee-martins one more chance, as there happened to be two—one old bird and one young one—that I had been "laying for," and had not managed to get a shot at, as they would fly away as soon as they saw me approaching. However, I knew their favorite perches while catching bees, so I determined to watch them from a safe distance, and see what, if any, damage they did. At night I cut the grass short under their perches and sprinkled the ground with sawdust, and next day sat at a window in my house close to the apiary with a pair of opera-glasses to keep watch. The following was the result:

August 12—10 a.m., old king-bird catching bees, seen distinctly through glasses—53 bees caught in 40 minutes, and in 67 flights. Found remains of 50 bees below perch. 10:50 a.m., young king-bird, 27 bees caught in 40 minutes in 54 flights—25 remains of bees found.

August 13—3 p.m., old bird, 61 bees

TENNESSEE QUEENS



Daughters of Select Imported Italian, Select Long-Tongue (Moore's), and Select Golden, bred 3 1/4 miles apart, and mated to Select Drones. No impure bees within 3 miles, and but few within 5 miles. No disease; 31 years' experience. All mismated queens replaced free. Safe arrival guaranteed.

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Select Tested..	2.00	10.00	18.00	1.50	8.00	15.00
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Send for Circular.

JOHN M. DAVIS, Spring Hill, Tenn.

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Langstroth on the Honey-Bee

Revised by Dadant—Latest Edition.

This is one of the standard books on bee-culture, and ought to be in the library of every bee-keeper. It is bound substantially in cloth, and contains over 500 pages, being revised by those large, practical bee-keepers, so well-known to all the readers of the American Bee Journal—Chas. Dadant & Son. Each subject is clearly and thoroughly explained, so that by following the instructions of this book one cannot fail to be wonderfully helped on the way to success with bees.

The book we mail for \$1.20, or club it with the American Bee Journal for one year—both for \$2.00; or, we will mail it as a premium for sending us THREE NEW subscribers to the Bee Journal for one year, with \$3.00.

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Bees For Sale.

About 50 colonies of Italians and Hybrids, with young and prolific queens, in 8-frame hives. Will sell, to reduce my number, at \$4.50 each; 5 or more, \$4.25 each. Address,

36A4t M. H. LIND, Baders, Ill.

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You will need them in order to have strong, vigorous colonies next spring. We want to sell them to you. Tested, \$1; 6 for \$5. Untested, 75c; 5 for \$3.25; 10 for \$6; 15 for \$8.25; 25 for \$12.50; 50 for \$23.50; 100 for \$45. Give us your order. We guarantee safe arrival. Address,

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caught in 45 minutes, in 70 flights—58 remains found. 4 p.m., young bird, 50 bees caught in 60 minutes, and in 58 flights—50 remains found.

August 14—12 noon, old bird, 58 bees caught in 60 minutes, 75 flights—57 remains found. 2 p.m., young bird, 47 bees caught in 60 minutes, and 57 flights—46 remains found.

August 15—10:30 a.m., young bird shot and killed. 12:10 p.m., old bird shot and killed.

In all the cases above, immediately after my watch was over, I went to the birds' perches, and in every instance found about the same number of remains of bitten-up bees on the ground as I had seen them catch, some of the bees being much less mangled than others.

Some people say that even if these birds do eat bees, the loss of the few they eat amounts to nothing. I can not agree with them, even if these birds never caught a queen, which I have no doubt they do. Had I not used my shotgun I should have had eight of them preying on my bees this year, and even if no single bird ever caught bees for more than an hour at a time in each day, my loss would have been about 450 bees a day, 3150 a week, or about 378,000 for the entire period that these birds remain here during the summer.

"Clover Blossom" concludes his remarks on these birds with this sentence: "Be very careful not to mistake your friends for your enemies", and while endorsing that sentiment, I would conclude this article with: And be doubly careful not to mistake your enemies for your friends.

"A BEE-KEEPER IN VIRGINIA."
Augusta Co., Va., Aug. 16.

WANTED—COMB HONEY, WHOLESALE.

Will buy your crop outright, cash at your depot anywhere in the U. S., if price and quality are right. We have salesmen in nearly every market in U. S., but buy only through Thos. J. Stanley, Manzanola, Colo., our honeyman who spends the season in the West superintending our apiaries and looking after Western car-lots of honey. Address us there direct, stating what your honey is gathered from, what grade, the average weight of section, how packed, color, etc.; quantity, when you can deliver, and lowest cash price per pound properly crated and delivered to your depot. Would like to know about what the freight rate to your nearest city. We believe that our purchases are larger than any other firm or association. Yours for business, **THOS. J. STANLEY & SON,**
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Boston pays good prices for a fancy article.

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CONVENTION NOTICES.

National at St. Louis.—The annual session of the National Bee-Keepers' Association for 1904 will be held in September, at St. Louis, Mo.

Sept. 27 and 28 will be devoted to Association work and its interests. We expect many prominent foreign bee-keepers to be present on these days.

Sept. 29, National Day.

Sept. 30, Inspectors' Day. Twenty bee-inspectors from all over the United States and Canada are counted on to introduce and discuss "The Diseases of Bees," etc.

Mr. N. E. France will exhibit, in the Convention Hall, a large map of the United States, Canada, Cuba and Europe. Each State and Country will have a shelf attached to the map with a one-pound sample of each kind of honey produced. Many other exhibits of special interest will be shown.

We expect to see the largest gathering of bee-keepers ever held in this country. A more detailed program will appear later.

GEO. W. BRODBECK, Sec.
Los Angeles, Calif.

Missouri.—The Missouri State Bee-Keepers' Association will meet Sept. 26, in St. Louis, in the same hall to be used by the National Bee-Keepers' Association. Further particulars later. Arrangements are being made for our accommodation by C. P. Dadant, in connection with the National Association.
Wakenda, Mo. W. T. CARY, Sec.

Wanted.—The Western Illinois Bee-Keepers' Association will meet in the Court House at Galesburg, Ill., Tuesday, Sept. 20. All who are interested in bees are cordially invited to attend. The convention will begin at 9 o'clock a.m., and last all day.
E. D. WOODS, Sec.
J. E. JOHNSON, Pres.

Illinois.—The Western Illinois Bee-Keepers' Association will meet in Galesburg, Ill., Tuesday, Sept. 20, in the County court-room. All bee-keepers in the vicinity are invited to attend.
Galesburg, Ill. E. D. WOODS, Sec.

New York.—The Fulton and Montgomery Counties Bee-Keepers' Society will hold their next meeting at the Central Hotel, Market St., Amsterdam, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1904, at 10 a.m. All who feel interested in bees or honey are cordially invited to be present.
West Galway, N. Y. T. I. DUGDALE, Sec.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing advertisers.

HONEY AND BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Some new honey is on sale; No. 1 to fancy white comb brings 12@13c; so far the demand is of a slow nature. Extracted, good supply, and white grades sell at 6@7c; amber, 5@6c, according to kind, quality, flavor and package. Beeswax, 28c.

R. A. BURNETT & CO.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 19.—The tone of the comb honey of this year's stock is becoming stiffer, producers claiming it to be not so plentiful and therefore ask higher prices. I quote fancy white comb honey from 15@15½c.

Extracted is showing no change. Amber, in barrels, 5¼@5½c; in cans, ¼c higher; water-white alfalfa in cans, 6¼c; fancy white clover, in barrels, 6¼@8c. Beeswax more plentiful, brings 28c per pound.
C. H. W. WEBER.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—The honey market is in a very unsettled condition; or, rather, we might say that the absence of any demand practically makes no market. As a general thing, we do not look to see a demand until from the middle of September to the first of October. By this time, cooler weather creates a certain demand. Prices at this time are, therefore, practically normal. The very finest thing is bringing 16c and from that down. Stocks are coming in very slowly, but that is to be expected at this time.
BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—A few lots of new comb honey have arrived, but not enough to establish a fixed price in quantity lots. We do not expect large receipts before the second week in September, and will not be able to give definite quotations until that time. Extracted honey is in fairly good demand at unchanged prices.

Beeswax dull and declining. Market price being now 27@28c. **HILDRETH & SEGELKEN.**

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 30.—With cooler weather, the demand for honey is slowly increasing, and prices are firm, as follows: Fancy white comb honey, \$3.00 per case; amber and darker shades, \$2.25 to \$2.50. White extracted, per pound, 7 cents. Beeswax, per pound, 30c; good demand.
C. C. CLEMONS & CO.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—The supply of honey at the present time is limited, with but moderate demand. New honey is beginning to arrive. We quote our market to-day as follows: Amber extracted in barrels and cans, 5¼@6½c; white clover, 6¼@8c. Comb honey (demand limited), 13@14c for fancy and No. 1. Beeswax, 29c.
THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Honey demand improving some now. Receipts of new crop are light as yet, but we hear of quite liberal offerings at country points, indicating lower prices later when the "behind time" fellows get their crop ready. We quote fancy white, 16@17c; A No. 1, 15c; No. 1, 14c; mixed and buckwheat, 12@14c. Extracted, white, 7@7½c; buckwheat and mixed, 6@6½c.
H. R. WRIGHT.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—Some comb honey has been arriving in this market the last week, but hardly enough to fix the market price. Everything depends on the crop, which is still uncertain. Some few sales made of fancy comb at 16@17c; No. 1, 14@15c. Extracted honey arriving freely and selling at 7@8c for fancy white and 6@7c for light amber. Beeswax, 28c. We are producers of honey and do not handle on commission.
WM. A. SELSER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—White comb, 1-lb. sections, 12¼@13c; amber, 9@11c. Extracted, white, 5¼@6c; light amber, 5@5½c; amber, 4@4½c; dark amber, 3¼@3½c. Beeswax, good to choice, light, 28@30c; dark, 26@27½c.

The first noteworthy shipment by sea for some time was made the current week, a steamer taking 200 cases extracted for Germany. Market for amber grades is without special firmness, but tendency on water-white honey is to better average prices than have been prevailing the past season.

WANTED

Fancy Comb Honey from White Clover, in no-drip cases, at once. State your lowest price for **SPOT CASH**, the average weight of honey per comb, all definite and final in first letter. We answer mail and pay for goods promptly. Plenty of references if desired.

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Mail sample and state price expected delivered Cincinnati.

Queens Now Ready to Supply by Return Mail
Golden Italians, Red Clovers, Carniolans,

One, 75 cents. Six, \$4.00. Twelve, \$7.50.

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